

The Pensacola Journal

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A Safety Device That Really Saves.

Since the accidental killing of George M. Stockinger by being run over by a Belt line car on Gregory street several days ago, a great deal of interest has been manifested in the question of a proper appliance to prevent similar occurrences and, although the matter was brought to the attention of the honorable city council with a view to compelling the Pensacola Terminal Company to adopt a form of fender that would make the killing of a person in like manner impossible, no action was taken and the matter has evidently been allowed to drop out of sight, to be revived only when another accident makes public feeling so strong that this question can no longer be ignored.

In the matter of devices for the proper protection of life and limb Pensacola street cars are about as far behind the times as they possibly could be, and the "cowcatcher" now in use, situated half way under the car, is apparently more of a menace to life than a protection in case of accident, as a person unfortunate enough to fall in front of the car would probably be rolled or dragged along the tracks by the device.

By no possibility could it pick up a man from the tracks.

A fender to be of any value whatever, should be in front of the car and not underneath it, and should run close enough to the ground to pick up and be strong enough to carry anyone who might get in the way of the car. There are a number of devices in use in the larger cities, any one of which would be acceptable, which are no more expensive than the arrangement now in use, if they cost as much. One used on many of the street cars in Chicago consists of nothing but a rope network stretched tightly over a light oblong steel frame the device extending about three feet in front of the car and running about two inches above the rails. Such a device will pick up a man nine times out of ten and had it been in use on the street cars in this city an accident, similar to the one referred to above, would have been absolutely impossible.

The question of an efficient fender for street cars is one which affects every resident of the city, and its importance is such that immediate and energetic steps should be taken to secure the adoption of a safety device that really saves—peaceably if we can; forcibly if we must.

Don't You Stop.

Don't you stop, believers,
With your halloo song—
Yonder is the mornin'
Comin' right along!

Don't you stop, believers,
When the tide is swift and strong—
We're bound to reach the harbor
If we row the boat along!

An' the bells will all ring welcome,
An' we'll reach the happy throng
In the glory of the mornin'
Where the sigh becomes the song!
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

It would take several Philadelphia lawyers to figure out where the real war center is in the Russian Empire.

The proportions of the Niedringhaus cinch on the Missouri Senatorship have perceptibly diminished.

The Tobacco Trust should tender a vote of thanks to Brodie L. Duke for the free advertising he has kindly given one of their products.

John D. Rockefeller should be quick to resent Tom Lawson's statement that two men will own the United States in the next ten years. John will own all of it himself if he keeps on at the present rate.

THE CONTEMPT CASES IN JUDGE SWAYNE'S COURT.

Commenting upon the charges against Judge Swayne, growing out of the sentence of W. C. O'Neal to jail for contempt of court, the Atlanta Constitution says:

It is worthy of note that the vote in the house or representatives upon the Swayne charges indicates a judgment on the part of the members that the Florida judge's action in certain contempt cases forms the strongest ground for proceedings against him. While, perhaps, in view of the successful effort to influence many republican votes by political considerations, the record of voting upon the different charges may not fairly express the opinion of many as to the relative weight of the several counts in the indictment, still the fact that the opposition made practically no contest against the contempt articles would seem to mean general agreement that all of the charges, these are worthy of most serious consideration.

It seems to be the general opinion among thoughtful lawyers that some federal judges have, by strained construction of the right to punish for contempt of court, built up a contempt doctrine never contemplated by the law-making power. The right of a judge to punish those guilty of acts of contempt performed in the presence of the court is not questioned; but certainly a case like that of Judge Swayne's punishment of O'Neal is one open to question.

As we understand that case, O'Neal, a banker, was sentenced to jail for contempt of court when his offense was nothing more than assault upon a man with whom he had some difficulty which in itself had no bearing upon any matter in Judge Swayne's court. That court was not in session, indeed Judge Swayne was not in Florida at the time; but because the man assaulted happened to hold a bankruptcy office by his appointment, Judge Swayne adjudged O'Neal guilty of contempt of court and sentenced him to jail.

Here was certainly a gross perversion of the power to punish for contempt. Whether Judge Swayne pre-

tended to find any warrant at all for his action in the acts of other judges we do not know; but it is notorious that certain federal judges, by building upon the actions of their fellows, have created a doctrine of contempt that is most dangerous.

The power to punish for contempt is a necessary one for the courts to possess. It is a great power and most dangerous if abused. Those who criticize the acts of judges in cases like this one of O'Neal—we doubt if any other judge has ever gone to such lengths, but some have abused the power vested in them—do not question the right of a judge to exercise that power in every legitimate case. There is, however, grave danger in misuse of this power and whatever may be the result of the Swayne impeachment, insofar as it affects that judge's holding his seat upon the federal bench, it is to be hoped the exposure of his actions in this and other cases will have the effect of checking the unlawful and unjust use of the contempt power for all time.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

One of the questions of the hour is the probable effect of the revolt of workmen against the government of Russia, particularly with reference to the war in the Far East. Upon this subject the Birmingham Age-Herald, of yesterday, says:

The unpopularity of the war against Japan in Russia itself and the desire for constitutional government must have weight, and probably results, in the near future. Assuming, as we have a right to assume, that 50,000 soldiers can restore order in St. Petersburg and repress the workmen, what will the government do in relation to the war?

It cannot increase its unpopularity by setting the war, and it cannot win any victories by continuing it. It can get no recruits except by conscription, and it dare not send its ships to fight Togo in the open sea.

On the plea that Japan caught Russia unprepared for a great struggle, it is more than probable that the czar and his advisers will say to the people that Russia needs time in which to build a powerful navy and to reorganize the army, and that peace is therefore desirable. Peace will come on Japan's terms, and those terms will be by no means light. In some way Russia must pay Japan's expenses in the present war, and she must give up, not only Korean dreams, but also Manchuria and Sakhalin.

The bureaucrats will then, perhaps, endeavor to conciliate the Russian people by offering them some form of constitutional government. But the greater need in Russia is education of the masses. The chief crime of the bureaucrats has consisted in keeping the masses illiterate. No imperial public school system exists in Russia today, and no bureaucrat has ever made an effort to promote the establishment of public schools. An efficient army must be based on public schools, for men that can read and write can outfight those who cannot. This is seen in the war in the far east. The literate there are steadily whipping the illiterate.

It seems probable therefore that Russia will soon seek in some roundabout way peace, and the bureaucrats will no doubt then endeavor to strengthen themselves at home in one way or another. The grand dukes and the chiefs of eleven departments, together with M. Witte, are committed to what they are pleased to call "the principle of autocracy," but the jolt they got on Sunday may open their eyes to the real situation.

Cities Owning Plants

Reap Big Profits.

A New York American special from Albany, says:
Mr. C. Augustus Haviland, of Brooklyn, who has made fourteen trips to the principal cities of Europe and devoted much time to the study of the municipal ownership question, both here and abroad, was a member of the Municipal Ownership Committee which waited on the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in the interest of the municipal ownership bills introduced today by Senator Page at Albany.

Mr. Haviland prepared a brief covering the question of municipal ownership for the guidance of the Legislature, in which he cited pertinent facts from the latest and most reliable authorities upon the subject. His brief, in part, follows:

Many Cities in Line.

"There has been municipal ownership and control in foreign countries, and year after year finds city after city falling into line for the protection of its people against the 'get rich quick' corporations which are found in the highest and lowest walks of life everywhere."

"The people are suffering not alone from the aggressions of private corporations, but from wrongs committed by their own servants, who should be faithful to the interests of a community."

"What is necessary is the grant of a right to serve all the people and to protect them from the aggressions of speculators and politicians who seek their own profit at the expense of a suffering community."

"We are not compelled to grope along in the dark as to results of municipal ownership. The facts are before us, and the published records of Great Britain, the Municipal Year Book of 1934, discloses that in the United Kingdom 235 municipalities have their own gas plants and supply all the people, and this, too, at a rate far below that of American cities, and at a profit to the municipality."

Some of the Big Profits.
"The net annual profits in each of the cities varied in 1933 from \$140 to \$350,000. In Manchester, where the supply of gas extends to a community scattered over 29,819 acres, including sixteen outlying townships, the net profit in 1933 was \$350,000, and this at a rate of 66 cents per thousand for gas."

In Birmingham, with a 60-cent rate, the net profit was \$280,000; Belfast, with a 52-cent rate, \$160,000; Dundee, with an 87-cent rate, \$41,000; Leicester, with a 54-cent rate, \$130,000; and Carlisle, with a 54-cent rate, \$29,000.

In 1933 there were 155 corporations owning and controlling electric plants, while about 200 other municipalities were constructing such works. The net profits from electrical plants were \$170,000.

"In 1933 there were 142 street railways owned by municipalities, the net revenue from which was \$8,054,475 on a capital investment of \$122,327,420. London owns only eighty-eight miles of its tramway, but is fast taking over its transit lines. The Municipal Year Book thus alludes to the tramway service in that city:

"Municipal ownership has benefited not only the general body of ratepayers, but also the tramway employees. Both the services and the status of the workmen have been improved. Of the advantages conferred upon London in both directions are the following: Relief of the tax rate through profits of all undertakings the institution of all-night car service, the running of workmen's cars at reduced rates, reduced fares for ordinary passengers on many of the principal routes, the removal of advertisements from the windows of the cars, the institution of a ten-hour day for sixty hours per week for all tramway employees, the recognition of the principle of one day's rest in seven, increased wages for employees and provision of uniforms for drivers and conductors."

Varying Estimates of Goodness

By LILLIAN RUSSELL, Operatic Star

GOODNESS—beauty—wisdom. And the GREATEST of these for woman or man is WISDOM.

"Goodness" is such a comparative term. It is so much more difficult to say who is good than to say who is beautiful or wise. What is virtue on earth may be vice in Mars, and certainly what is merit in New York is demerit in Constantinople. Even in one place IDEAS OF GOODNESS vary exceedingly. Most people believe that in my sex chastity means goodness, while I have heard it urged that charity, generosity and loyalty are finer traits. One thing may be taken as irrefutable—only the wise woman deserves the credit of being a good woman. Others are accidents.

Without underrating the desirability or the power of goodness I think it worth mention that the women remembered through the ages are the WISE women rather than the GOOD women. Perhaps this is because goodness is more common than wisdom. Acknowledge this, and, from the commercial viewpoint, I have proved my contention.

Beauty as an influence is much overrated. It is an entirely transitory power which, if I may make a paradox, does not live even through its own life.

A WISE WOMAN WILL RETAIN HER SWAY OVER THE MINDS OF MEN THRICE AS LONG AS A WOMAN WHO IS MERELY BEAUTIFUL.

In every decade we have women who are prominent by reason of their faces and their figures, but who never achieve anything worth having—at least, not by that means alone. Moreover, beauty is a temptation and a danger. TO THE WOMAN WHO IS NOT ALSO WISE IT IS A FATALITY.

From the days of Greece the woman WITH BRAINS has been a queen. One recalls her with reverence where her merely lovely sister is thought of with condescension. Helen of Troy is a joke; she would have been a nonentity but for the bloodshed and rapine she brought about. On the other hand, one cannot admire Pericles without admiring Aspasia, Socrates without Diotima, Pompey without Cornelia, Seneca without Marcia and Helvia, Epicurus without Lantim, Lucius Butus without Panthea, or even Diogenes without the girl who was half his intellect.

Remember I am not saying aught against the beauty of goodness or the goodness of beauty. I merely declare that I would rather have been Elizabeth Barrett Browning than any other creature of my sex in history. In the choice between the three traits given I remember that there is one which comprehends all.

WHO IS WISE IS LIKELY ALSO TO BE GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL.

Men's Breakdown Often Caused by the Abuse of the Eyes

By Dr. CHALMERS PRENTICE of the Illinois Optical Society

MEN come from the farm to the city and break down BECAUSE OF THE STRAIN UPON THEIR EYES.

In the country their eyes are accustomed to long distances. They go on until middle age without confining themselves to an office. Then suddenly they come to a city. After that their eyes must be used in work that is confining.

The result is that THEY BREAK DOWN PREMATURELY. People wonder what caused it. They are right when they attribute it to the sudden change in the mode of life. But it is the unusual test upon the eyes that causes the snap.

Men who break down and die of heart disease and apoplexy are often the victims of their own shortsightedness. They have not treated the eyes properly. The test is too severe.

THE EYES RESPOND BY UNDERMINING THE INTEGRITY OF THE BRAIN. A BREAKDOWN, ACCOMPANIED BY A FATAL STROKE OF APOPLEXY, IS THE PENALTY.

A CANDIDATE FOR LAMAR'S SEAT.

The Gainesville star contains the following under a Washington date line:

It is the season in Washington for brides and bridegrooms. They are sweeping in from every direction. One can always tell from what part of the country they hail without asking questions. The southern bride is a petite, blue-eyed, sisterly-looking sort of person, innocent, inquisitive, superlatively entrancing, and she is more in evidence than her sisters from the east or west or north.

In the gallery across from the newspaper men sat a dreamy-eyed, soulful-looking, richly-gowned daughter of the everglades and evergreens this afternoon. She was charmed immeasurably at the scene below her; of the free and easy manner in which congressmen acted; of the adulation of them by the other visitors around her.

"George," she said to her young husband, after awhile, "how much does it cost to be a member?"

"Oh, I don't know, about twenty thousand or so," he answered indifferently.

"Well, you are coming here. I like this place. Twenty thousand! Why, that isn't pin money for mamma."

"Oh, well, have it your way. I belong to you," he replied sweetly. And George will go back to Florida next week a candidate for Mr. Lamar's seat. This notice is printed merely as a notice to that excellent gentleman that he is to have opposition. Brides with rich papers are a power, too, he ought to remember.

Our Congress.

When comparisons are made between America and continental Europe we can find much of which to be proud. Our growth, our wealth, our industries, our resources, our energy, all make flattering comparison with average European conditions. But I believe in making such comparisons there is no one thing of which we have the right to be more proud than of the congress of the United States. Better than any continental parliament, it represents the people. The one legislative body of the world that is in any way comparable to ours is the parliament of Great Britain. In character, intellect, methods, dignity and in the truthfulness with which each represents the people the British parliament and the United States congress stand in a class quite apart and above any of the parliaments of continental Europe.—Frank A. Vanderlip in Scribner's.

Half a Face Missing.

"It is not an uncommon thing," says a man who has hunted in central Africa, "to meet a native with half of his face missing, and when you ask him how it happened he will tell you that a hyena snapped at him while he was asleep. It is marvelous how they recover from such wounds, as the teeth of the animal must be poisonous, and the natives have no antiseptics and a very crude way of treating wounds. When a 'fisi' as the natives call it, comes round the camp howling, the 'boys' shout all sorts of vile names at it. But very often the animal makes no noise whatever, and not till next morning is the loss of something discovered."

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No necessity of sending east or west for goods when you can get them nearer home at lower prices.

Mail orders a specialty.

BARNEY CAVANAGH
HARDWARE COMPANY
MOBILE, ALA.

Our Tourist Friends

You have come to Pensacola because someone or something interested you in the Deep Water City.

You would not have come if you had not been interested, and you would not stay here now if your later impressions did not justify your previous decision to spend the winter here.

It follows, therefore, that you are not only interested in Pensacola now, but you will in all probability continue to be interested after you leave and may possibly desire to return here for future winter seasons.

This being the case, you will want to keep in touch with the doings and developments in the Deepest Harbor on the Gulf, and no way can that be done so cheaply, easily, or satisfactorily as through the columns of

The Weekly Journal at \$1.00 Per Year

The Weekly Journal is a consolidation into one paper of all the local and latest telegraph news contained in the daily, and it furnishes a medium for keeping posted on Pensacola affairs which can not be excelled in any other way.

You will probably want something of an artistic nature to carry with you or to send to your friends. The Journal's last year's

Progress and Prosperity Edition

is filled with beautiful illustrations of the city and harbor, and can be purchased at any of the book stores or at The Journal office for 15 cents a copy. The Journal will also shortly issue a special Pensacola and Panama Canal Edition. If you are not going to stay until it is issued you can have your orders now, and copies will be mailed you at 15 cents a copy as soon as the edition appears.

You Are Invited

to call at The Journal office while in the city, get acquainted, and secure any information which you may desire about the city. The Journal office is open night and day, and you will always be welcome.

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